

Temperance Meeting.—We have been requested to call a meeting of the temperance Society to take place on Saturday evening next. All who feel an interest in the cause of temperance, (and who does not?) are strongly and earnestly solicited to attend.

Omnia.—Both the English and American authorities, are concentrating large naval forces on the Pacific Ocean. Oregon is this cause.

Senator Levy of Florida, has introduced resolutions recommending the President to open negotiations for the admission of Cuba into the Union.

It is rumored at Washington that Mr. Slidell has negotiated successfully for California, by paying therefor 15,000,000.

OREGON AND WAR.

The papers are literally filled with speculation upon the probabilities of war. While the most eminent and sagacious statesmen of the country differ in their views about it, it is not to be expected that the smaller fry can arrive at any probable conclusion as to the result of the present difficulty, and for that reason, we abstain at present from publishing any conjectures of our own. But we may be allowed, for the sake of those who read no other paper but this, to give them the views of others in a few words. It is very evident, that the question of peace or war, hangs upon the action of the American Government. The British Government, seems to be disposed to peace, and admit, that we have claims in Oregon, but that we have not an exclusive right to that country, that they have rights there themselves, and will defend those rights if they are invaded by our Government. But our Government claims to have an exclusive right to all of Oregon, and for that reason, contemplate the armed possession of that country. Oregon territory is jointly occupied by Great Britain and the U. States under a treaty of 1827, by the stipulations of which, either party can terminate the joint occupancy by giving one year's notice to the other; when the year's notice has expired, either party has the right to take immediate possession of the country by force, and keep it against the world. In view of this, the President in his message to congress, recommends this notice to be given, and in accordance with this recommendation, a resolution has been introduced in the Senate, authorizing the President to give to the British Government notice, that at the expiration of twelve months, the U. States will annul the treaty. A proposition is also before congress to extend our laws and jurisdiction over the people of Oregon. The British Government is quietly awaiting the result of American action, and declares its intention to act only in a defensive manner. From these facts it would seem that our Government is taking the necessary steps to adjust this long pending controversy in the most summary manner. If the war should be the result of American action on this subject, it is clear, that England will occupy a defensive position, and charge the consequences to the U. States. It is generally known that negotiation upon the Oregon question has terminated. Arbitration has been rejected by our Government. How then is the question to be settled without a renewal of negotiation, arbitration or war? One has been tried, another proposed and rejected, and the latter alternative only left. A Senator high in the confidence of the administration has given it out as his conviction that war must ensue unless England recedes, and his opinion is frankly expressed that she will not. "It is clear that the U. States will not recede, and neither will England. War then, must ensue. But other statesmen of the nation differ with him (Mr. Cass), and look forward to the adjustment without the intervention of war. Their opinions seem to be founded upon the insincerity of the administration in its blustering, and the enlightenment, and the mutual dependence of the two nations upon each other. They cannot bring themselves to believe that two of the most enlightened and christian nations on earth will endanger the peace of the world and plunge each other into the most awful war the world has ever witnessed, on account of a sterile strip of land on the outer verge of the

world, which can be of little real advantage to either.

But that is only speculation. The reality is yet to be realized, and instead of blustering and bravado, the wise recommend calmness and moderation. Some are of the opinion that blustering is the best means of intimidating England and driving her into our terms, but those who understand the temperance of that people, will laugh at such an idea. For ourselves, we hope for the better, if the worst does eventually occur. If war should come, the reckless men who madly urge it on, will be politically damned deeper than any men have ever been since the commencement of our Government.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.—This body convened on the 5th inst, at Jackson. Whitfield of Lowndes county was elected Speaker of the House, and Swan of Amite President of the Senate. We see that our Senator, Col. Jno. W. Lumpkin, received 2 votes for the latter office.

The most important news is the election of United States Senator. The caucus of the democratic party met on the 7th, and on the 1st ballot, Gen. Foot was declared the nominee, of the party. On Saturday following, he was elected by the two houses of the Legislature a Senator in congress, for six years from the fourth March next. Judge Chalmers was selected to fill the expired term of Mr. Walker. So this great question is over. By Thursday night's mail, we received the Governor's message. "We have only had time to glance over it, and therefore can neither publish it nor give our readers an abstract of it this week, but shall present it in some form next week. It is almost, if not quite as long as the President's message, but in the main we think it a good production, not particularly in a literary sense, but in reference to some of its recommendations. The Southern Reformer pronounces it a document which every democrat will sustain, but the Mississippi Democrat walks into it with perfect fury, and pronounces it a "saucy dose to a democratic stomach." The Governor recommends the constitutional question, and recommends the payment of the Planter's Bank Bonds. This is where the shoe pinches, and very many ears will rise up as if by magic on the democratic toe, before long. We should pronounce it a very good whig document, but for one or two suggestions. The following are some of his recommendations: Leaving the banks of the Mississippi; completion of the Railroad from Brandon to Jackson, purchase of slaves to do the rough work; \$500,000 for the erection of the Oxford Seminary, with high schools to be established as auxiliaries to the fragments of the Planter's Bank (which stands in the memory of 1793); Amendment of the constitution to prohibit the charter of banks in the states, &c. &c.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.—The U. S. Senate on the 21st, passed the House of Representatives' annexation resolutions, by a vote of 31 to 13. So the great annexation question is finally disposed of at last, as there can be no doubt that the President has signed the resolutions. The new state of Texas is allowed two Representatives, altho' she has not a population according to the apportionment law, to entitle her to five. Our government is making rapid strides in the way of the acquisition of territory, wholly unparalleled in modern times. Texas is acquired, and negotiations understood to be in operation for the acquisition of California, and even Cuba, is looked upon with seductive eyes by our government. The President has declared in his Message, and rightly too, that no foreign power will be allowed to plant colonies in any portion of North America. That is tantamount to saying that Oregon and California shall belong to us, the former under any circumstances, and the latter if Mexico ever is disposed to relinquish her title to it.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The news by the Acadia is important, only in a commercial sense. Cotton had declined one eighth of a penny on the 3rd of Dec in Liverpool. Trade was very dull in the manufacturing districts. The result of the railway mania has been most distressing, producing great stagnation in speculative energy. The excitement about the Oregon question was not running higher than it was at previous dates.

Mr. Speight of this state, has introduced a bill in the Senate, granting alternate sections of the public lands for the improvement of Pearl river. Referred.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE.—The Hon. Orville Harrison, Representative in the Legislature from this county, we are informed, took passage at Delta for Vicksburg, on board the Flat Boat Georgiana. He had scarcely arrived at Delta before he was elected captain of that craft, and the last account we have of him, he was in the middle of the Mississippi, floating down, up to his eyes in authority.

The democratic members of the Legislature met in caucus on the 7th inst and nominated Gen. Foot for the United States Senator, the vote stood thus:  
Foot 52  
Quitman 8  
McNutt 10  
Scateping 10  
So Foot will be United States Senator. What did McNutt's 5 months campaign amount to?

Commercial News.—Cotton is selling in Memphis at 64 to 7. The Memphis Eagle of January 9th says:—there is a good deal of depression characterizing that market. Since the arrival of the Acadia, the cotton market has been in a depressed condition in N. Orleans, and a decline of three-eighths to 1 had taken place. Flour has declined to \$5.75 per bbl. Sugar is selling at 64, Molasses 214 to 224.

Mr. Allen of Ohio has introduced joint resolutions authorizing the President to give two years notice to England relative to Oregon. Second reading objected to.

A destructive fire occurred at Columbia Tenn., a short time since. Loss not stated.

Great fire at Columbus, Ga.—A destructive fire broke out in Columbus Ga., on the 20th inst. The total loss is estimated at \$150,000.

Commander Edmonds' last words were, "I am about to be launched into eternity; stand by me, and keep my head to the Union." He lashed into eternity with his head to the Union.

Messrs. Harrison and Bailey will accept our thanks for various public documents sent us.

Sweet.—A "Down East" editor says that there is a girl in his section with breath so sweet that they talk of boiling it down for molasses.

Rev. JAMES GUTHRIE.—We are highly gratified on account of the attention paid by this distinguished clergyman of Alabama. We were the more so, as we have known him from our early youth and always regarded him as an able minister, devotedly attached to his profession. He proposes to spend the spring and summer among us, and then in all probability will permanently settle in this country. From our intimate acquaintance with him for many years past, we take pleasure in recommending him to the Presbyterian church and the community generally, as an able, pious, and devoted minister of the Gospel. We have received from him the following communication:

PANOLA MISS., Jan. 14, 1846.  
MR. ROCKETT.—After spending some two or three days in your town, conversing with and preaching to the citizens, I should do injustice to my feelings should I leave without paying them a tribute of respect for their friendship and familiarity which have been manifested towards me as a stranger, and a humble christian minister of the meek and immaculate Redeemer.

I must say too that I have been agreeably disappointed respecting the apparent parity of the place—for it is known abroad as being notoriously immoral. It is true indeed that I may know nothing of what is done of them in secret, or even openly at other times, out with the exception of a few men who were one day present and who seemed to have come from the country. I have seldom witnessed in any place more civility and apparent harmony than here. It is true you have some groceries here, which, though they may be pecuniarily profitable to the owners, are now generally, if not universally known to be seriously injurious to the community in which they are located. But these are said to have diminished in number recently, and it is to be hoped, most devoutly, that the good sense of the "common people" and of the Police will prompt them to such mild and lawful action in the premises as will be sufficient to secure the entire discontinuance of them. Are not the proprietors themselves convinced that much more evil than good results from those establishments? And if so, will

they not, as friends to the town and country in which they live, be induced to decline the business, tho' they might not make so much money in any other way?

I should have stated—but you know know this for you were present each time I believe—that the attendance on the ministry of the word was very good—the congregation being large and attentive. Whether any good impressions have been made, and any good resolutions formed in the minds of any, in reference to themselves or their children, time alone can develop and eternity reveal. That it may be so is the ardent prayer of the writer.

Two things I notice are much needed in your town, a church and schoolhouse—for altho' the Court-room is commodious, yet it was built for another purpose, and I have often thought that people do not, in such a place, duly consider themselves in the house of God.

Should it be my lot to return and labor in your beautiful village, and hope it will, may I have the unspeakable pleasure of seeing not only much improvement made, but many, very many souls savedly converted the pure christian faith and religion.

Yours truly, in haste,  
JAMES GUTHRIE.

THE MURDER.—The murders of the wife of Shadrick Nichols and her two children, has been discovered and hung! Suspicion fell upon Nelson, a yellow boy, belonging to Mr. Bowman, who is a near neighbor to Mr. Nichols. The boy was brought to town and lodged in jail, where he confessed his guilt. He stated that he first went to the house of Mr. Nichols a week ago last Monday, looked through the window and saw that Mrs. Nichols had not retired but was sitting up, engaged in sewing. He then returned home, and after waiting some time so that she could be asleep, he again went, and murdered her, breaking her skull with a board, and then killed the two children because they awoke. There were still two children in the house one about 8 years old, a daughter of J. Sebastian Esq., and aged 10, the lady murdered, and another child son of Mr. Nichols. The next day he passed his hand over the faces of these two, to see if they were awake. The boy was still asleep, and he supposed the little girl was asleep, so he moved out, but in this he was mistaken as the little child had the courage and presence of mind enough to lay perfectly still, watch her opportunity, and slip from the bed and escaped to her father's house, which was not very far, and give the alarm. Before any one reached the house, however, the assassin was gone.

But the most heinous part remains yet to be told. This incarnate hell-dog, who wished the lady after breaking her skull—Heed as this is to believe, it is no fiction, no mere phantom of the imagination—would to God it was! The dead body was examined by ladies and the above is the verdict rendered to the coroner.—Helsing (Ark) Journal.

We have not space for further details.—It appears the neighbors of the murdered lady became furious; went to a jail—broke it open—took out the hoodlum culprit, and conveyed him to the scene of his brutal atrocities with the intention of burning him—which resolutions they changed, and hung him (he himself petitioned for the late punishment) to a gall post on the premises. He implicated two white men in his crime—one of whom has since been compelled to leave the country—but great caution should be exercised in receiving the statement of such a fiend.—Appeal.

THE OREGON NEGOTIATION.—The following paragraph appears in the New York "Morning News" of Wednesday last, which, with other New York papers of the same date, reached us since our last publication.

"A report was in general circulation yesterday afternoon that a letter had been received in the city from a member of the Cabinet at Washington, by the afternoon's mail, to the effect that a settlement of the Oregon boundary question had been concluded in London between the British Government and Mr. McLane on the basis of the 49th degree—the proposition having come from the former. We have not seen the letter in question, but have reason to regard the truth of this report as in the highest degree probable. We know the British Government is anxious for the speedy and amicable settlement of the question. We know, too, that it was a recent day ready to offer the 49th degree, before allowing matters to go to extremities. Nothing can be more likely than that, out of this anxiety on their part coupled with the fact of our Government recently offering to accept the line of 49 degrees, has grown a definite treaty between Lord Aberdeen and Mr. McLane."

Had this paragraph originated in almost any other paper, we should have passed it by as being a mere impudiment of one of the multitude of rumors from Washington which are constantly on the wing in the great commercial emporium. Not so, we now give heed to the rumor said to have gone to New York from this city, of the actual settlement of the Boundary Question at London. But to the remarks of the "News" upon the rumor, we attach much consequence, from the fact that the Editor of the "News," J. L. O'Shea,

has just returned in the Acadia from a short visit to Europe, during which he has doubtless had access, at London, to the best sources of information. When he says that he has "reg-on to regard the truth of the report as in the highest degree probable," and that he knows the disposition and willingness of the British Government to be such as he says, we feel bound to share the confidence which he expresses of a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of this question on the principle above stated. Such, our readers will recollect, has been our hope, and, we may say, our prediction.—Nat. Int.

EFFECTS OF BULLYING.—The preparation of the national heart for war is already causing no little mischief. It has stopped the auction of sales of real estate, and knocked down the price of stocks, though in the latter case other influences co-operated. Shipments to China have been suspended, and other long voyages deferred. European merchants and bankers of the most cautious class had, before the last steamer came away, withdrawn their facilities from American operations. One highly respectable house here received a notice withdrawing a former liberty to draw against shipments; the house on the other side remarking that, in the present attitude of the relations between England and the United States, they did not deem it expedient to advance on produce until actually landed in Europe. The effect of these precautions is unfavorable to the prices of all our products. The letters by the last steamer say that the underwriters were beginning to insert a clause exempting war risks. Much further effort to "prepare the national heart for war" will so embarrass our commerce as very materially to lighten the national purse.—Journal of Commerce.

POWERS' BEST OF WEBSTER.—The eminent American sculptor, in the course of his autobiographical conversations with Mr. Lester, recently published, relates the history of his best of Mr. Webster—who invited Mr. Powers to his farm at Marshfield, and of his visit there, Mr. E. says:

"I visited him at his country seat, and I number the few days I spent there among the happiest of my life. I have never been in the presence of a man who left upon my mind an impression of such intellectual power. No familiarity with him ever abated this feeling. He always made me think of Michael Angelo's gigantic statue; natural, but one of nature's exaggerations; out of her common way of working, but still her own work. He sat for me often, until I felt I had done all I desired to do with his head. All artists who had copied Mr. Webster's features, have complained of him as a sitters, and I found him at times a little impatient, although he was always kindly. But he would get almost asleep, for it was very weary business, and he would sit still and do nothing. He often became drowsy, and at such times his features lost much of their expression, especially his mouth, which became entirely changed. I estimated a great advantage, as well as a great pleasure, to be thus admitted to the society of such a man, and I felt him not only with a feeling of gratitude and admiration, but with even a more lofty conception of his genius and goodness than before."

Mr. Powers soon after went to Europe, and received a visit from Thorwaldsen, the greatest living sculptor, whose attention on casting his eye around the studio, was arrested by the bust of Webster—says Mr. Powers:

"He examined it with great attention. 'This must,' said he, 'be the bust of Mr. Webster; no modern resembles him in character. I never saw anything that approached the sublime I see there, except a few antique heads. But the expression surpasses every bust I ever saw. Greek or Roman. I doubt if he ever had an equal.' After a long and careful examination of Webster's head, he stood back a few steps from it, and again taking off his hat, he declared with surprise, 'I never saw so grand a head before.'"

STRENGTH OF THE HUMAN FRAME.—One of the most remarkable and inexplicable experiments relating to the strength of the human frame is, that in which a heavy man may be raised with the greatest facility when he is lifted up by the hands of his own lungs and those of the persons who raise him are inflated with air. The heaviest person in the party lies down upon two chairs, his legs being supported by the one and his back by the other. Four persons, one at each leg and one at each shoulder, then try to raise him, and find his dead weight to be great, from the difficulty they experience in supporting him. When released in the chair, each of the four persons takes hold of his body as before, and the person to be lifted gives two signals by clapping his hands. At the first signal, he himself and his four lifters begin to draw a long full breath, and when the inhalation is completed or the lungs filled, the second signal is given for raising the person from the chair. To his own surprise, and that of his hearers, he rises with the greatest facility, as if he were no heavier than a feather. Sometimes, when one of the bearers performs his part, by making the inflating out of time, the part of the body which he tries to raise is left behind. The experiment was performed at Venice by sustaining the heaviest man of the party on the points of the forefingers of persons. It is asserted that the experiment will not succeed if the person to be lifted is placed upon a board, and the strength of the individuals applied to

[Abriet from Sir D. Brewster's Natural Magic.  
LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The N. Y. Sun is in possession of advices from Monterey (Upper California) to the middle of October. A British fleet, destined for Oregon, was passing up the west coast. The Governor of Monterey had the militia called out to resist an expected invasion of the U. S. squadron. Foreigners of all nations are respected. Americans are pouring into the country from Oregon and the States. The tax of \$50 on whale ships has been taken off by the authorities of California.

A CLEVER ANECDOTE.—A good story is told of Prof. Humphrey, of Amherst College. One morning, before recitation, some of the students tied a live goose on the President's chair. When he entered the room and discovered the new occupant of his seat, turned upon his heel and coolly observed: "Gentlemen, I perceive you have a competent instructor, and I will, therefore leave you to your studies."

MURDER.—Our respected fellow citizen JAMES K. MORSE, was on Wednesday last, while on his way to attend the Holy Springs Court, met by a man named James Dison, who after a few words shot him through the body with a double barreled gun, producing instant death. Dison was arrested the same evening at his residence in Marshfield county, and was brought to this place and committed to jail. The excitement was great, and it was with difficulty that the Sheriff, aided by some of the older and more steady citizens, prevented the jail from being forced and summary vengeance taken upon the offender.

Col. Morse was a gentleman, who as a citizen, was highly esteemed by all who knew him; and as an attorney, respected at the bar. In his death, our town has sustained a heavy loss, and an afflicted family mourns their untimely bereavement.—Her. Phe.

From the Native American.

TO—  
Metinks there is a hidden gem  
In earth or in the sea,  
Surpassing all of purest ray  
With its new brilliancy;—  
Whose worth has been secreted for  
Long ages of the past,  
But on some future era will  
Its rare effulgence cast;—  
Some undeveloped principle  
Of truth, in the archives  
Of Nature, whence Philosophy  
Its borrowed light receives.  
Perhaps its hid in other words  
Of brighter skies than ours,  
Whose air is ever ready to  
Be blown into the world's eyes.

Some world whose garnished firmament,  
The decision must be,—  
The empty realm of spirits bright,  
The angels' company,  
Or is it only vanity,  
Among life's things,  
No seek the bean-ideal of  
One's wild imaginings?

"Hold!" cried a spirit, "In this world  
Such precious gems abound;  
Then tell me, angels, tell me where  
The jewel may be found  
No angel answered, but heard  
A voice, as of a dove,  
"Billing and cooing with its mate,  
"It said—"That gem is love."

Where may 't be found? If in the sea,  
Or air, or earth, what part?  
A wingless angel answered me—  
"It is in woman's heart!"  
"In woman's heart?—What heart?" I  
cried  
"The jewel doth enshrine?"  
The angel with a smile replied,  
And Lady—said 'was thine!  
Dec. 10th, 1845.

The Boston Atlas of Monday says:—  
"It is altogether too preposterous an idea to be seriously entertained, that two great and prosperous nations, like America and England should go to war for a few degrees of sterile territory like that of Oregon. Any fair able statement of the two countries could bring the whole matter to a speedy adjustment.—Let our government appoint Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun, and the British Government appoint Lord Ashburton and Lord Morpeth, as commissioners, wish full authority to make a final settlement of the whole controversy, and the difficulty would be settled in thirty days, without the loss of a single life, or a single dollar of money, except the expense of the commission on either side.

PLAQUEMINES.—"Oh, what a falling off is there my countrymen?" Who would believe it? Plaquemines—the Plaquemines which returned a majority of one thousand votes for Polk, gives in all 10,000 votes for the new Con-